



(12) **United States Patent**
Cummins et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,243,846 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jan. 26, 2016**

(54) **HEAT EXCHANGING APPARATUS**

F28D 2021/0082 (2013.01); *F28D 2021/0089*
(2013.01); *F28D 2021/0094* (2013.01)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC B60K 11/00; B60K 11/02; B60K 11/04;
B60K 11/08
USPC 180/68.1–68.6
See application file for complete search history.

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **14/448,219**

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(22) Filed: **Jul. 31, 2014**

(Continued)

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2015/0034281 A1 Feb. 5, 2015

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Search Report dated Feb. 17, 2014 in corresponding Gt. Britain
Application No. GB1313856.5.

Aug. 2, 2013 (GB) 1313856.5

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

B60K 11/08 (2006.01)
F28D 1/00 (2006.01)
F28F 27/00 (2006.01)
B60K 11/04 (2006.01)
F01P 3/18 (2006.01)
F28D 1/04 (2006.01)
F28D 1/053 (2006.01)

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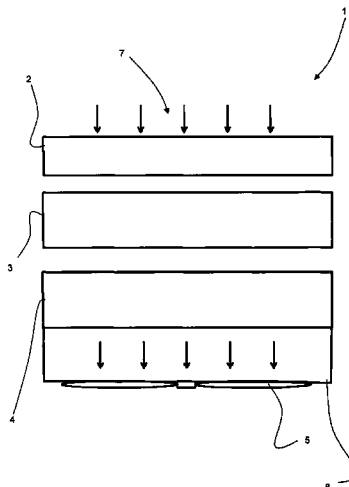
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A heat exchanging apparatus comprises a first heat
exchanger, oil cooler, arranged to allow ambient air to pass
therethrough and a second heat exchanger, radiator, adjacent
the first heat exchanger and arranged to allow air exiting the
first heat exchanger to pass therethrough. The apparatus fur-
ther comprises a third heat exchanger comprising two or more
interconnected heat exchanging cores, charge air coolers.
Each core is arranged to allow ambient air to pass there-
through.

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC . **F28D 1/00** (2013.01); **B60K 11/04** (2013.01);
F01P 3/18 (2013.01); **F02B 29/0456** (2013.01);
F28D 1/0452 (2013.01); **F28D 1/0461**
(2013.01); **F28D 1/05366** (2013.01); **F28F**
27/00 (2013.01); **F01P 2003/187** (2013.01);

28 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets



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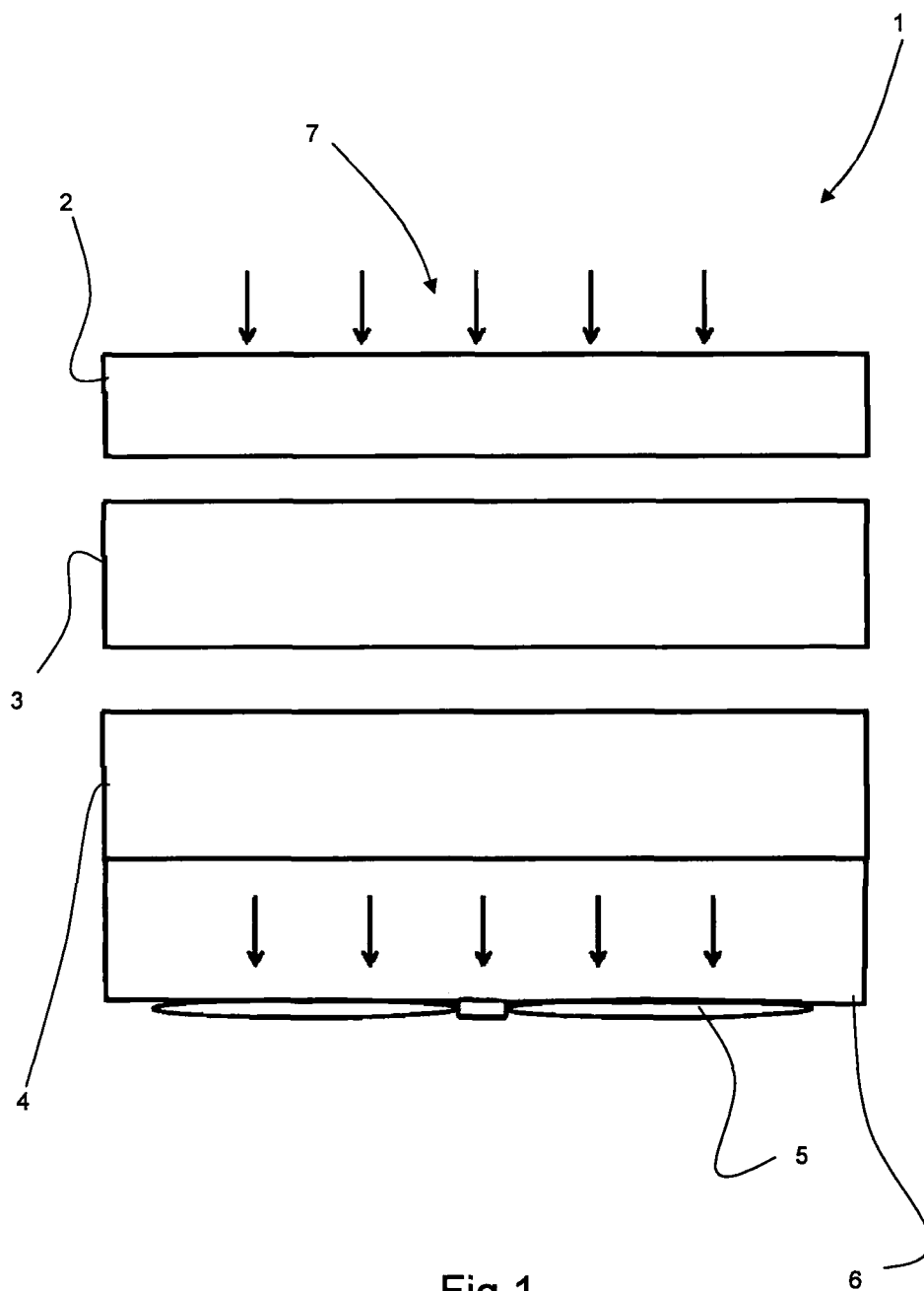


Fig 1

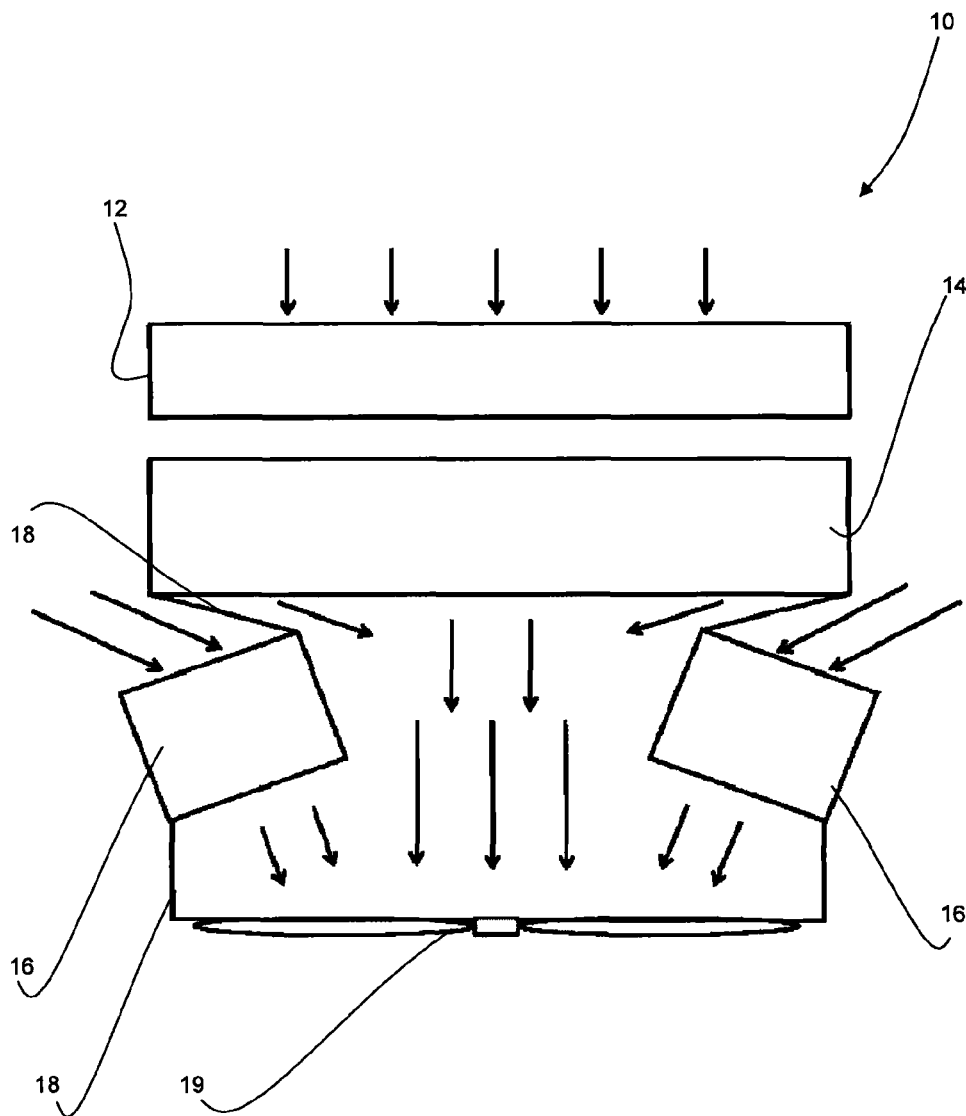


Fig 2

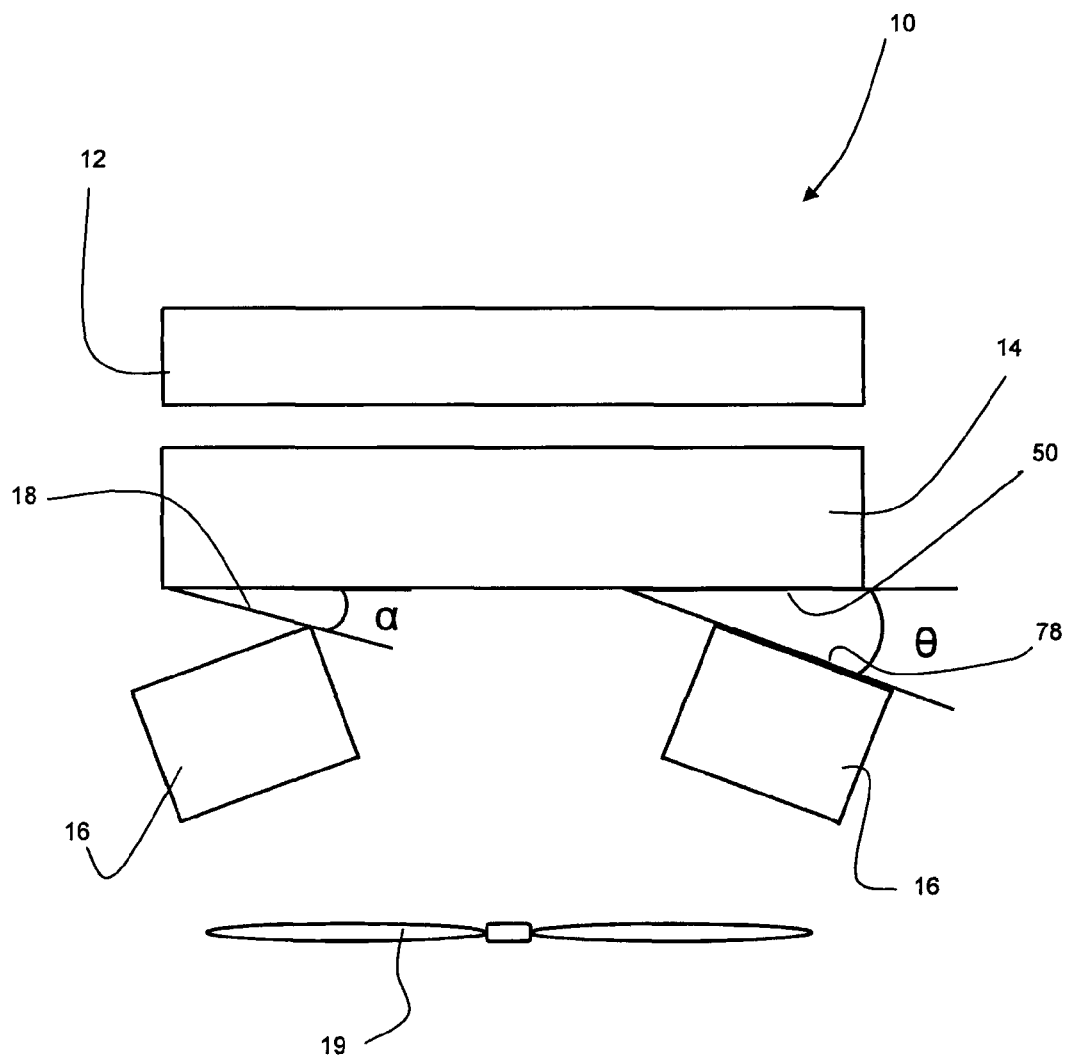
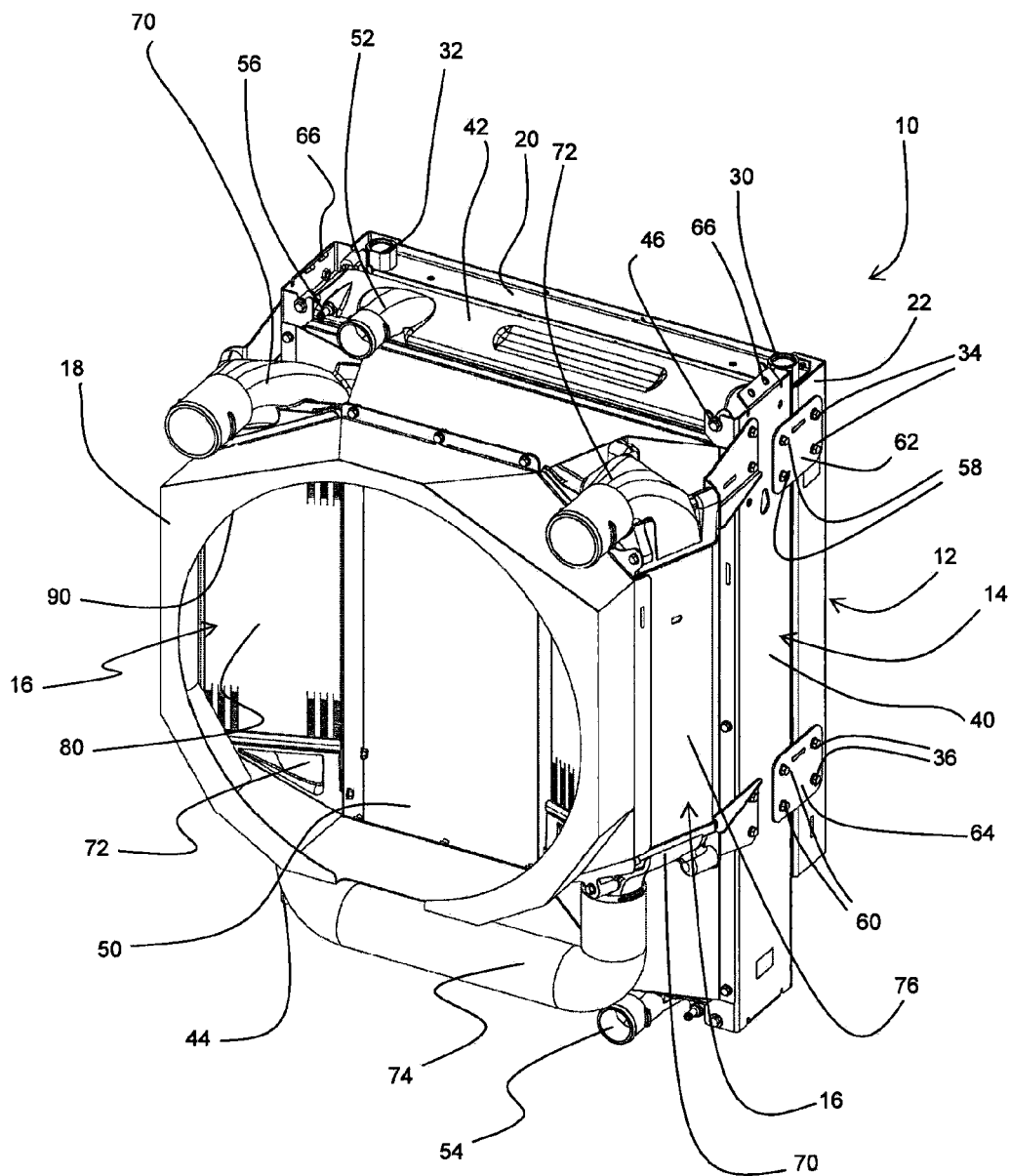


Fig 3



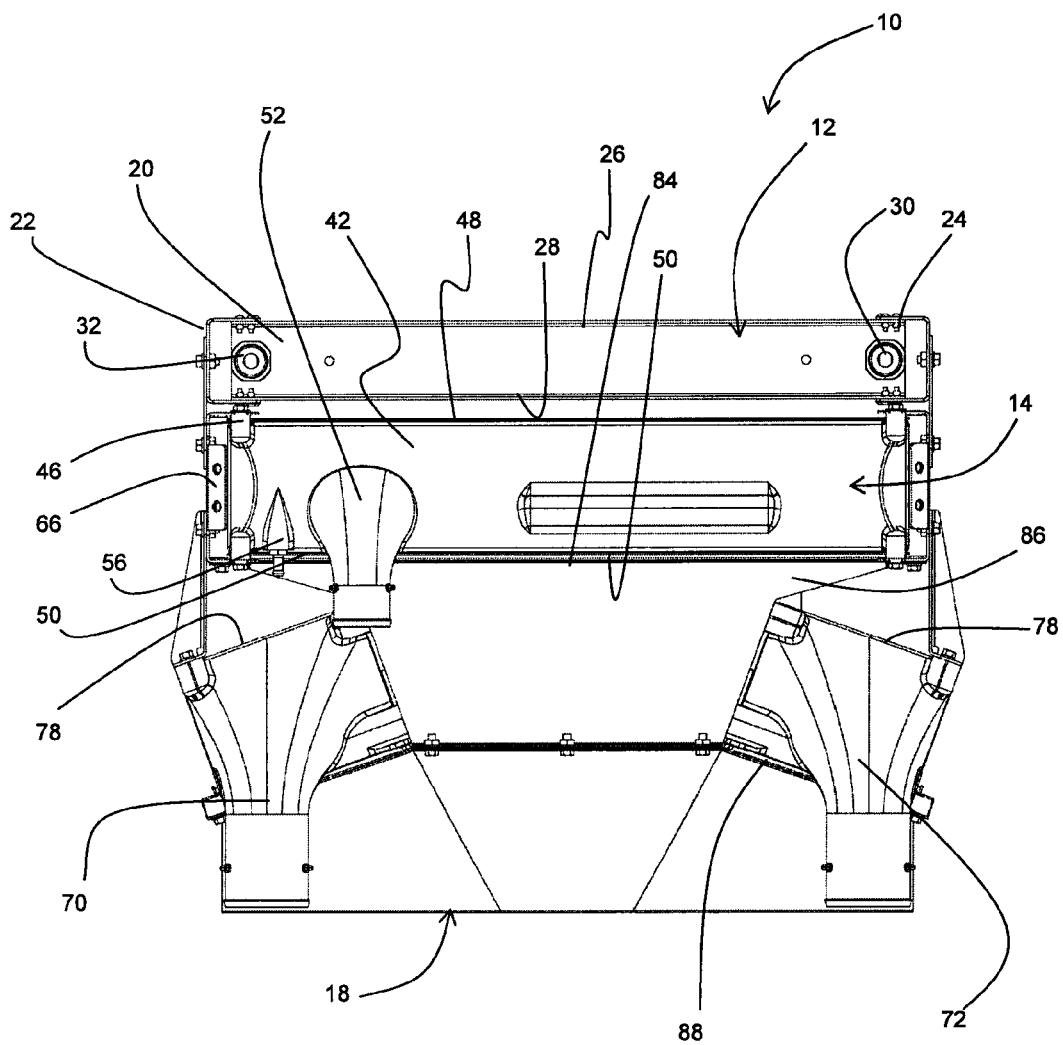


Fig 5

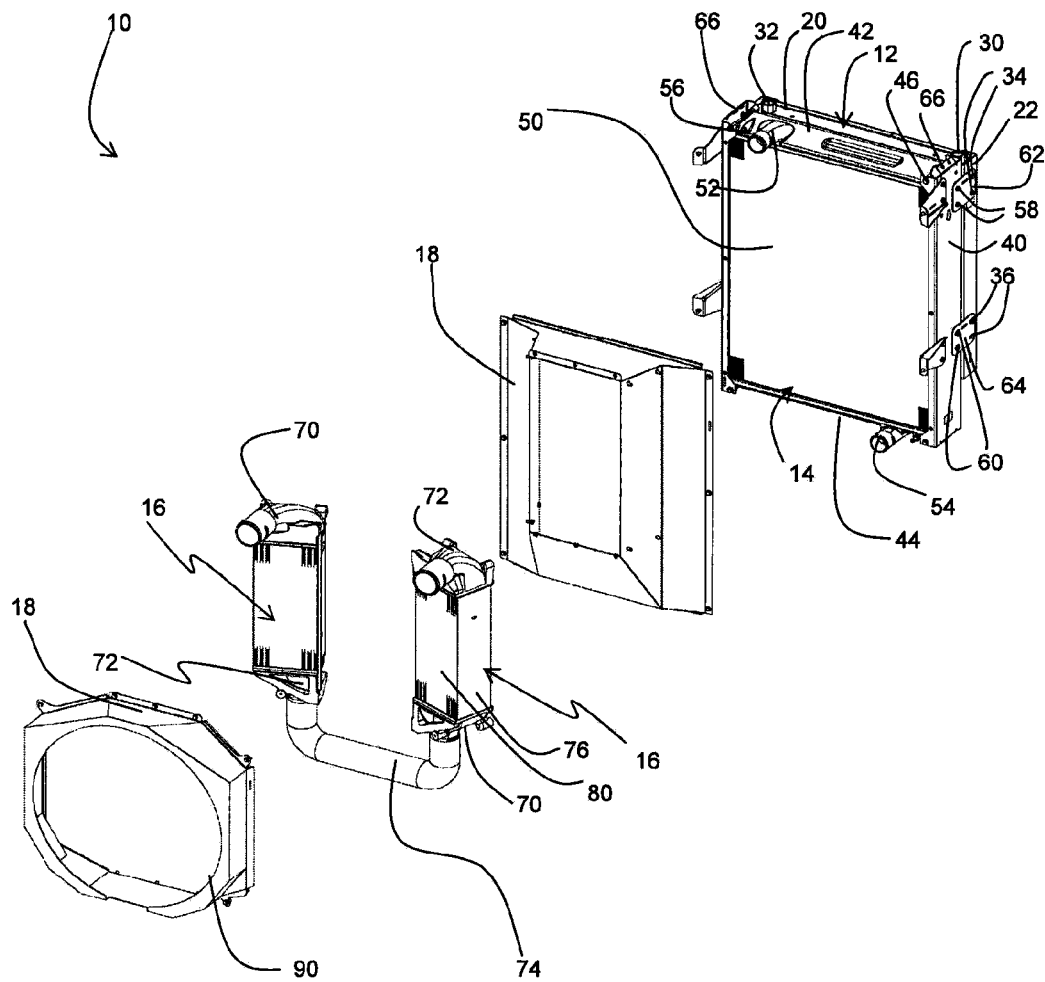


Fig 6

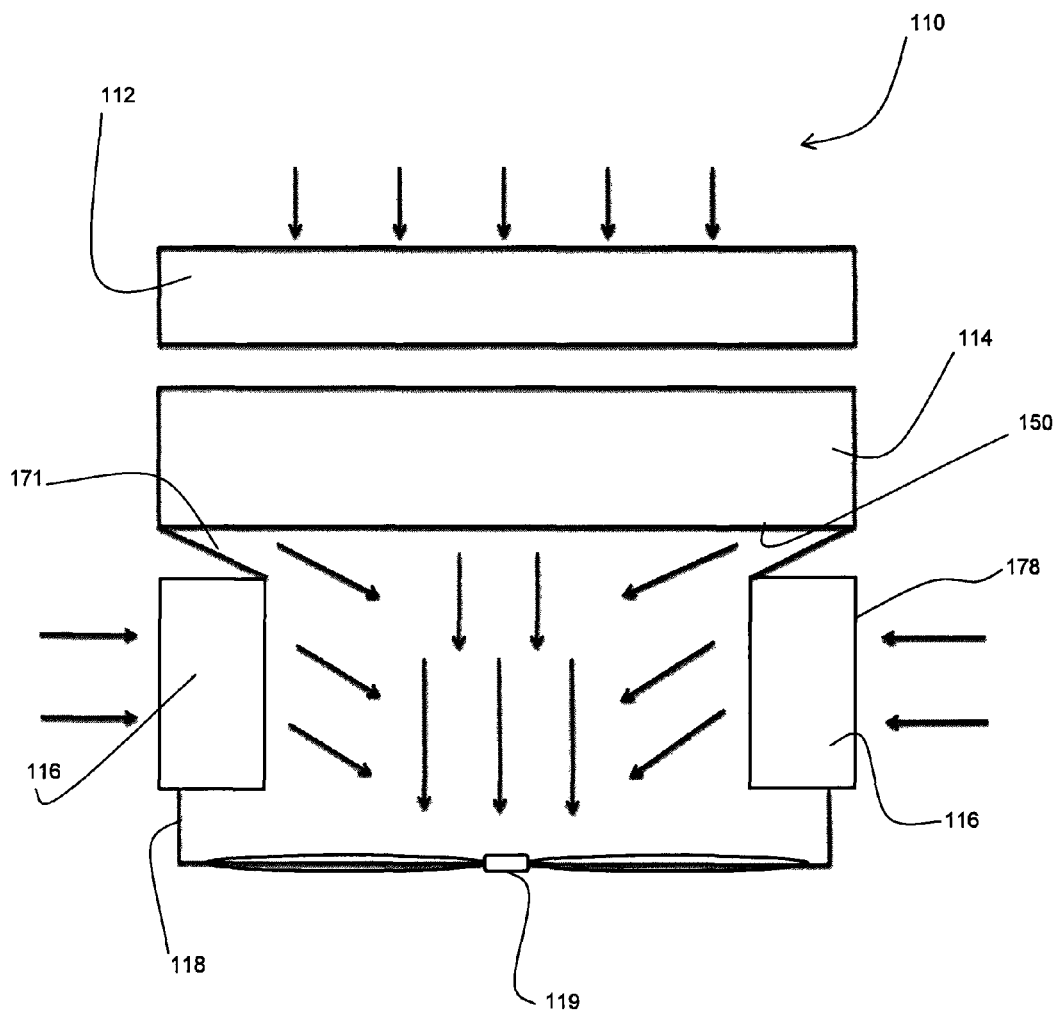


Fig 7

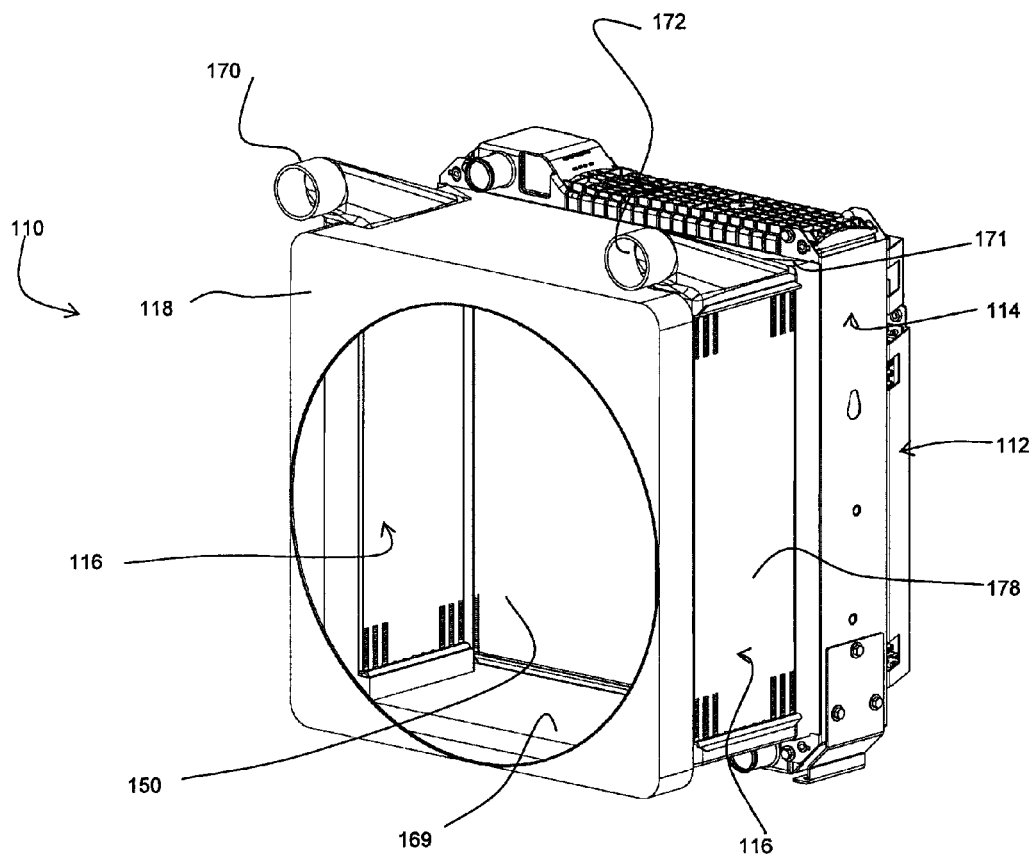


Fig 8

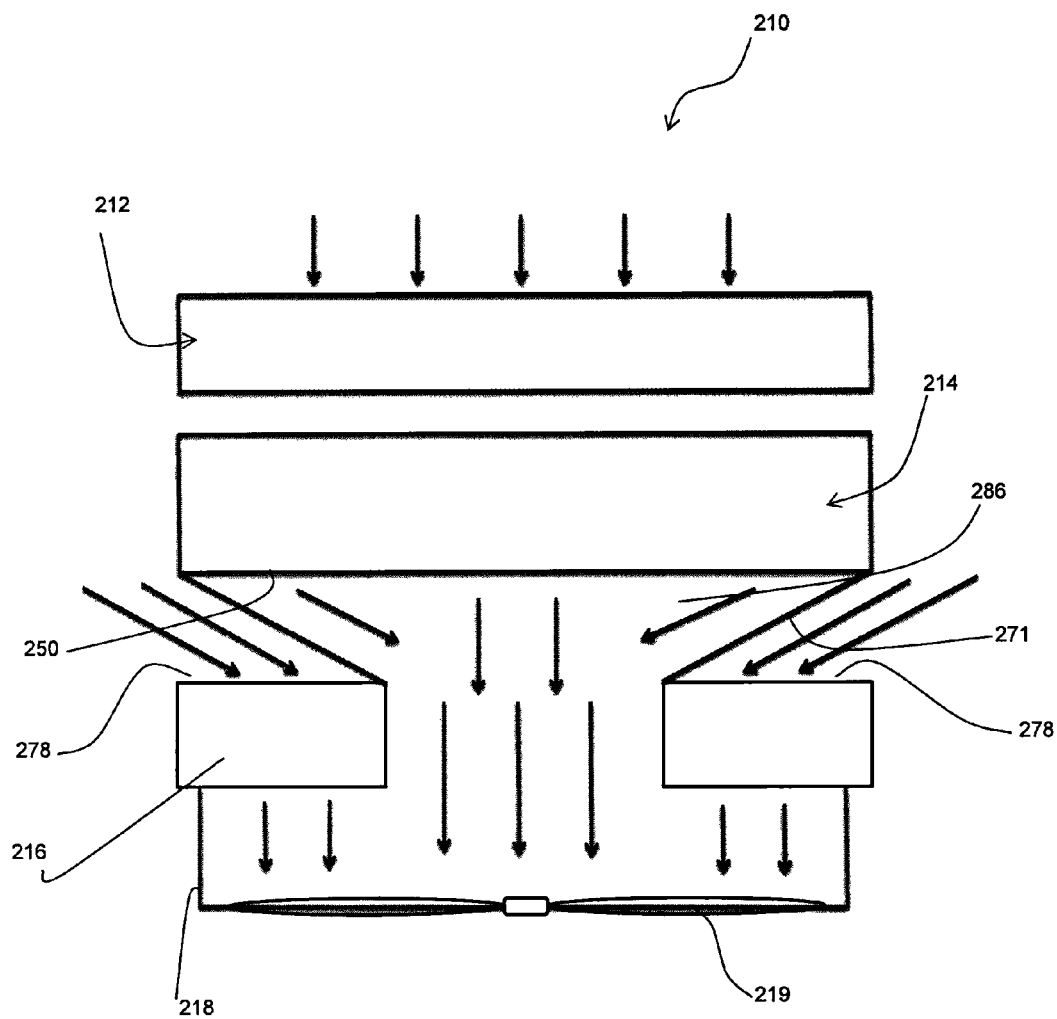


Fig 10

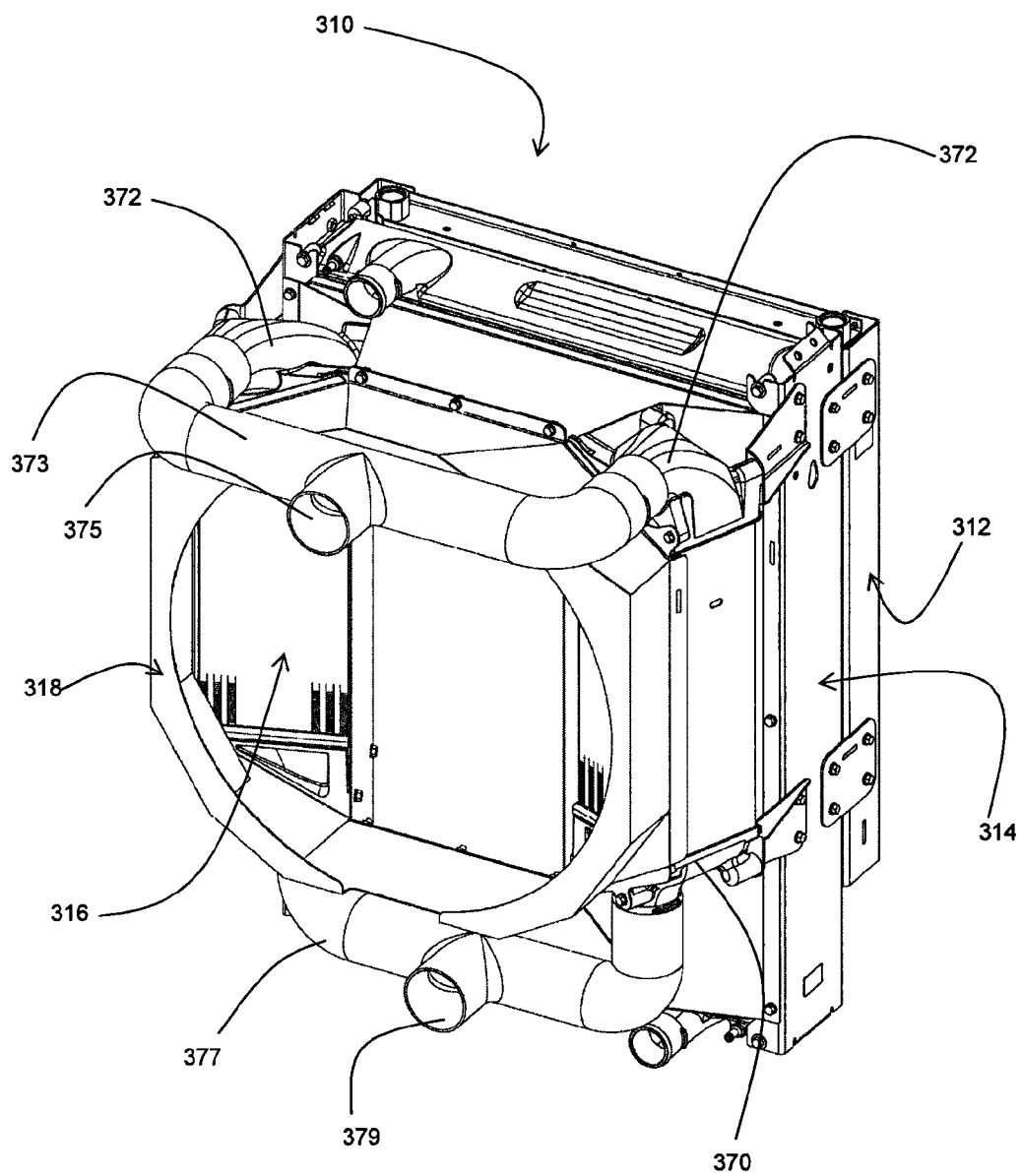


Fig 11

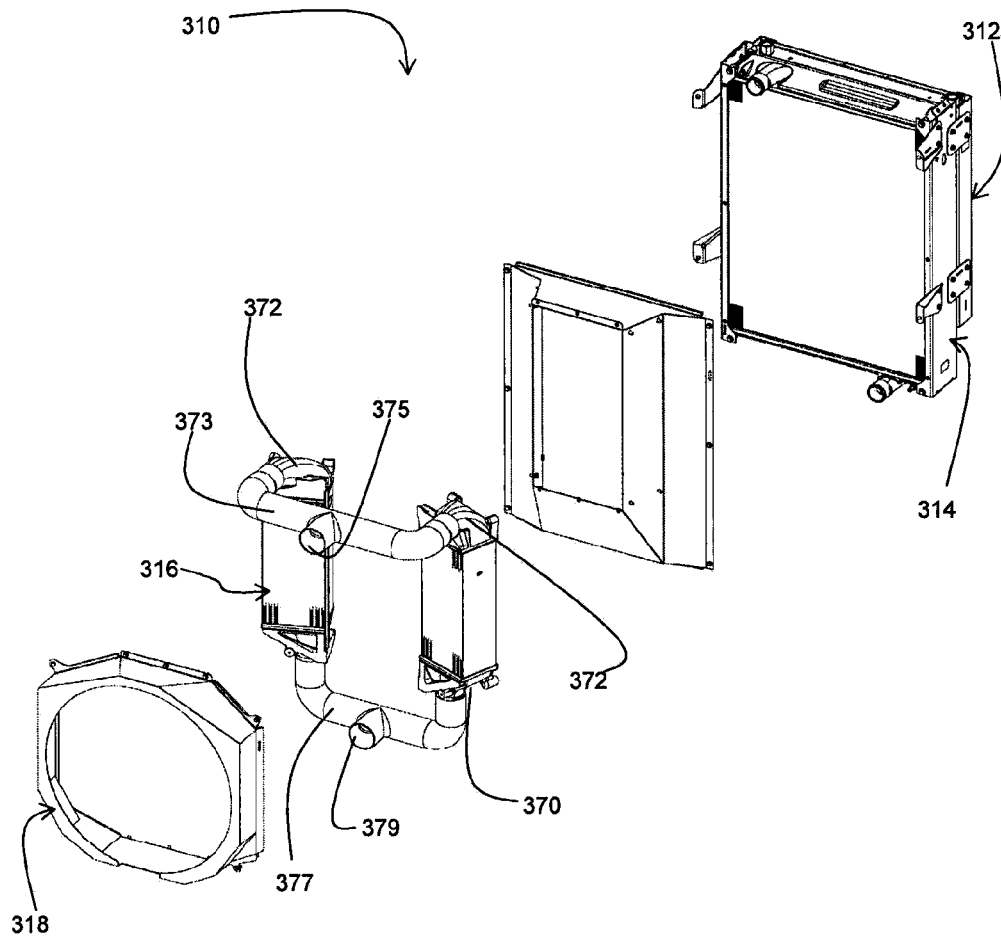


Fig 12

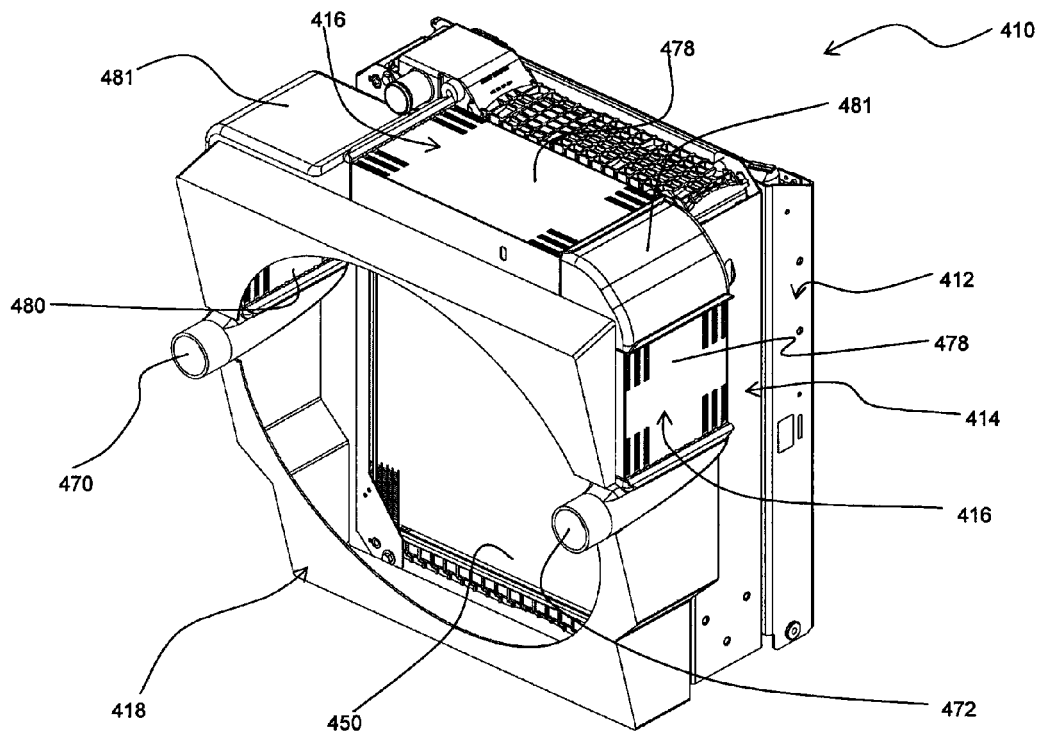


Fig 13

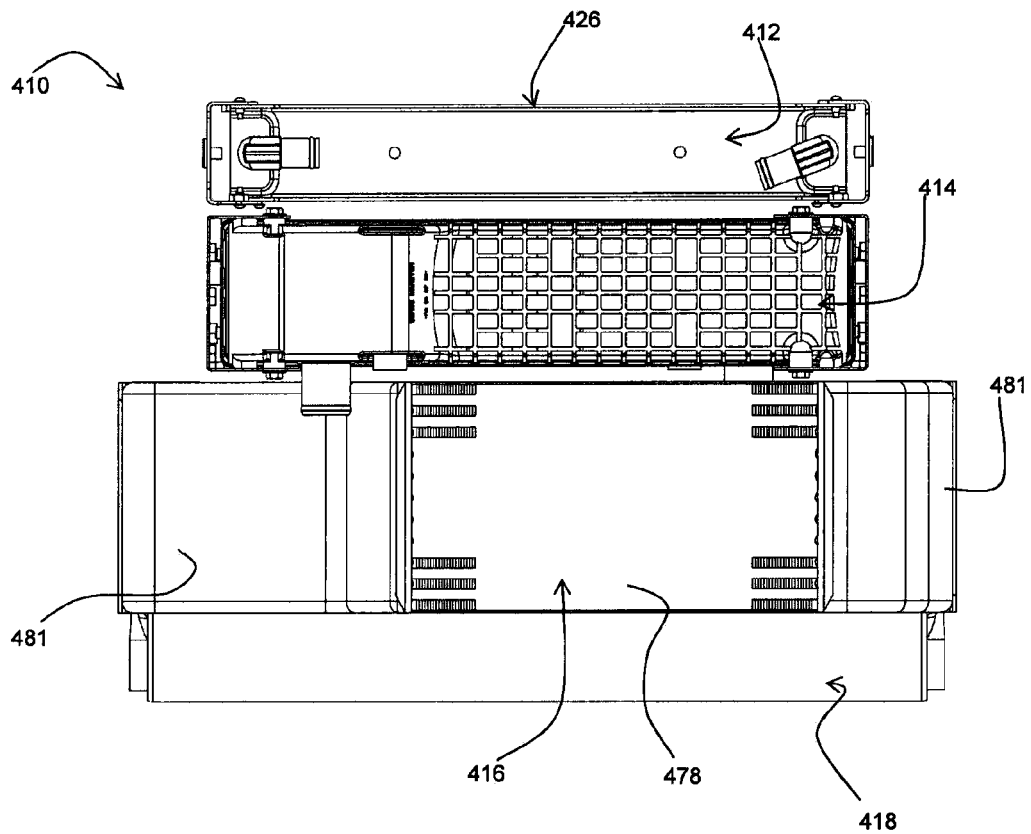


Fig 14

1

HEAT EXCHANGING APPARATUS

The invention relates to a heat exchanging apparatus, particularly those used for off highway vehicles such as tractors, or the like.

Heavy duty off highway vehicles such as tractors and diggers employ several heat exchangers including an oil cooler, a radiator and a charge air cooler (CAC) which collectively form a heat exchanging apparatus. Each heat exchanger comprises a core typically having a fin and tube type construction. High temperature fluid from one of the vehicle's systems is directed through the tubes while ambient air is directed, by the fins, over the tubes so as to extract heat from the hot fluid. The fluid temperature of each system thus reduces whilst the ambient air temperature increases.

With reference to FIG. 1, a conventional heat exchanging apparatus 1 comprises an oil cooler 2 arranged to allow ambient air to pass through, a CAC 3 arranged to allow air exiting the oil cooler 2 to pass through and a radiator 4 arranged to allow air exiting the CAC 3 to pass through. A fan 5 is provided to direct the air through the apparatus. A cowl 6 is employed surrounding the exit of the radiator 4. The cowl 6 forms a chamber which reduces in pressure by operation of the fan 5 so as to draw air through the heat exchangers. Air passing through successive heat exchangers gradually increases in temperature thus reducing the efficiency of those heat exchangers located downstream.

Advances in engine technology, especially emissions reductions, are leading to increasingly high thermal performance demands which require larger heat exchangers. In particular, the cooling systems associated with emissions technology require larger charge air coolers and radiators. However the space envelope available for these heat exchangers, particularly on off-highway vehicles, is limited by track width and bonnet sight lines. Traditional heat exchanging apparatus in that envelope often cannot meet performance targets and requires one or more of the heat exchangers to be compromised.

U.S. Pat. No. 7,128,178 describes an arrangement of heat exchangers which includes a water radiator, a gear oil radiator, a booster air radiator, a hydraulic oil and fuel radiator, and a condenser all arranged in a box formation, with each radiator forming one side of the box. Each of the heat exchangers is arranged to allow ambient air to be drawn through by a fan behind the box. There is a large empty space inside the box which increases the space envelope. This arrangement is inflexible and does not allow efficient use of space especially where the sizes of the heat exchangers are mismatched. An installation like this, with one heat exchanger making up each side of the box is inflexible as the overall size of the box is dictated by the largest heat exchanger. Additionally there can be a requirement to use blanking plates on the sides of the box where the heat exchangers are smaller, this is an inefficient use of space. Also, the air passing through the radiator, which forms the back of the box, has been pre-heated by all the other heat exchangers that make the box, reducing the ambient capability of the radiator. The efficiency of the radiator at the back of the box is significantly reduced because the air it receives has been preheated by not just one or two but all of the other heat exchangers of the apparatus.

According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a heat exchanging apparatus, comprising:

- a first heat exchanger arranged to allow ambient air to pass therethrough;
- a second heat exchanger adjacent the first heat exchanger and arranged to allow air exiting the first heat exchanger to pass therethrough; and

2

a third heat exchanger comprising two or more interconnected heat exchanging cores, wherein each core is arranged to allow ambient air to pass therethrough.

The term "interconnected" is defined in an operational sense such that fluid from a vehicle system is arranged to flow through each core.

Arranging two heat exchangers such that ambient air enters provides operational efficiency without compromising the effective spaced envelope. Dividing the third heat exchanger into two or more interconnected cores provides flexibility to their installation locations. This allows for further optimisation of the effective space envelope. By means of the invention, heat exchanger ambient capability is improved by eliminating pre-heat from the third heat exchanger, by moving this heat exchanger to a different position. The heat exchanger which has been removed from its conventional position is divided into smaller units which can be positioned in the space between the second heat exchanger and a fan. This layout improves module efficiency by increasing heat exchanger area open to ambient air without demanding a larger space envelope. This allows the performance of the divided heat exchanger to be improved without increasing the size of the vehicle/under bonnet space claim of the cooling pack or reducing the size and/or effectiveness of the radiator.

The apparatus may include a cowl arranged to direct the air flow through the heat exchangers. The cowl provides a degree of control over the air flow.

The cowl may be arranged to isolate the third heat exchanger so that only ambient air passes therethrough. Such an arrangement provides optimal efficiency for the third heat exchanger. The cowl preferably includes at least one portion which extends from the outer edge of the second heat exchanger to the inner edge of a third heat exchanger core. In this way, air going to or from the second heat exchanger does not go through the third heat exchanger. The said portion may be at an angle in the range 20° to 60° to the adjacent inlet or outlet face of the second heat exchanger.

The first and second heat exchangers may comprise an oil cooler or a radiator, and in one embodiment comprises an oil cooler and a radiator. The air exit temperature of each heat exchanger is sufficiently low that the operational efficiency of the second heat exchanger is not significantly compromised. The oil cooler is preferably upstream of the radiator. This provides the most efficient arrangement because air exit temperature of the oil cooler is lower than that of the radiator by direct comparison.

Each core of the third heat exchanger may comprise a Charge Air Cooler (CAC). Selecting the CAC so that ambient air enters is operationally efficient because the CAC creates a high ambient air temperature increase compared to other vehicle heat exchangers. The CAC may be downstream of the first and second heat exchangers. Such an arrangement does not compromise the efficiency of the first and second heat exchangers upstream.

The two or more CACs may be interconnected in parallel. The CACs have a relatively high pressure drop in use. The parallel interconnection means that the two or more CACs are operating at similar efficiencies. Conversely, the CACs may be interconnected in series. The series interconnection provides ease and flexibility of any routing between the CACs. The parallel interconnection into the heat exchanger has a lower pressure drop than the series arrangement.

The CACs may be interconnected by pipes or by CAC tanks.

The apparatus may comprise a fan for directing air through the arrangement of heat exchangers. The fan provides the volumetric flow rate of air through the apparatus. The fan may

3

be an axial fan. The fan may be arranged to push air through the heat exchangers or the fan may be arranged to draw air through the heat exchangers.

The second heat exchanger may be arranged adjacent and substantially parallel to the first heat exchanger. The first heat exchanger may lie within the sectional envelope of the second heat exchanger. This minimises the effective space envelope.

In one embodiment the two or more cores of the third heat exchanger may be arranged at an acute angle with respect to the major plane of the second heat exchanger. This causes a streamlined airflow at the outlet of the heat exchangers. The two or more cores of the third heat exchanger may be arranged symmetrically about an air flow direction through the first and second heat exchangers. This further enhances the streamlined flow at exit from the heat exchangers.

The angle of the two or more cores with respect to the second heat exchanger may be from 10° to 40°. This range is most effective to ensure streamlined exit flow and reduce depth. An angle of the two or more cores with respect to the second heat exchanger of about 20° is particularly effective.

In another embodiment, the two or more cores of the third heat exchanger may be substantially perpendicular to the major plane of the second heat exchanger. This arrangement may be useful when integrating the apparatus into the vehicle depending on the location of the other vehicle hardware. The third heat exchanger may comprise three interconnected cores. In use, one of the three interconnected cores may be arranged at the top and other two cores may be arranged at the sides of the second heat exchanger.

In a particular embodiment, the second heat exchanger defines a sectional space envelope bounded by its periphery. It could be said that the entire face of the exit of the second heat exchanger, including any header plate, forms the sectional space envelope. The third heat exchanger may be arranged overlapping the sectional space envelope. Preferably, the majority of the area of the third heat exchanger overlaps the sectional space envelope. Indeed, the third heat exchanger may be arranged entirely within said sectional space envelope. This ensures that the effective lateral space envelope of the apparatus as a whole is minimised.

According to another aspect of the invention there is provided a heat exchanger assembly comprising at least three heat exchangers and a cowl to direct air flow through the heat exchangers, two of the heat exchangers being adjacent and each defining a major plane, the major planes being substantially parallel to one another, a third heat exchanger including a core on each of two sides of the assembly, the arrangement and cowl being such that air can flow through the third heat exchanger cores without passing through the first or second heat exchanger.

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described by way of example and with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic of a conventional prior art heat exchanging apparatus;

FIG. 2 is a schematic showing airflows through a heat exchanging apparatus in an embodiment according to the present invention;

FIG. 3 is the view of FIG. 2 omitting airflow arrows;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of the heat exchanging apparatus of FIG. 2;

FIG. 5 is a top plan view of the heat exchanging apparatus of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is an exploded view of the heat exchanging apparatus of FIG. 4;

FIG. 7 is a schematic showing airflows through a second embodiment of the heat exchanging apparatus;

4

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of a heat exchanging apparatus according to the second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is an exploded view of the heat exchanging apparatus of FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is a schematic showing airflows through a third embodiment of the heat exchanging apparatus;

FIG. 11 is a perspective view of a heat exchanging apparatus according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12 is an exploded view of the heat exchanging apparatus of FIG. 11;

FIG. 13 is a perspective view of a heat exchanging apparatus in a fifth embodiment of the invention; and,

FIG. 14 is a top plan view of the heat exchanging apparatus of FIG. 13.

With reference to FIGS. 2 to 6 the heat exchanging apparatus 10 of the first embodiment comprises an oil cooler 12, a radiator 14, two charge air coolers 16 (CAC), a cowl 18 and an axial fan 19. The heat exchanging apparatus 10 is for an off highway vehicle.

The oil cooler 12 comprises a top plate 20 and bottom plate, a core and opposing mounting channels 22 on the sides. The mounting channels 22 are connected to the top 20 and bottom plates by fasteners 24 so as to form a box like structure. The core comprises a series of generally horizontal plates (not shown). The plates include the top plate 20, bottom plate and a plurality of gallery plates therebetween. The oil cooler 12 has an ambient air inlet face 26 and an exit face 28. An oil inlet port 30 is connected to the top plate 20 toward one side of the oil cooler 12. An oil exit port 32 is connected to the top plate 20 towards the other side of the oil cooler 12. The oil inlet and exit ports 30, 32 are arranged to connect to an oil supply and return lines in a conventional manner. Each mounting channel 22 is provided with a first and a second pairs of mounting holes 34, 36. The first and second pairs of mounting holes 34, 36 are vertically separated so as to be arranged in the vicinity of the top 20 and bottom plates respectively.

The radiator 14 comprises opposing side plates 40 connected to the ends of top and bottom header tanks 42, 44 in a conventional manner so as to form a box like structure. Fasteners 46 are provided to attach the side plates 22 to tanks. A core is provided intermediate the header tanks 42, 44 and side plates 40. The core has an inlet face 48 and an exit face 50. The core comprises a series of parallel tubes boring between the top and bottom header tank 42, 44 in a conventional manner. The core further comprises a series of fins intermediate the tubes so as to direct airflow therearound in use. A water inlet nozzle 52 is provided on the top header tank 44. The water inlet nozzle 52 is arranged to be connected to a water supply line in a conventional manner. A water exit nozzle 54 is provided on the bottom header tank 42. The water exit nozzle 54 is arranged to be connected to a water return line in a conventional manner. A bleed pipe 56 is provided on the top header 44 plate. A first and second pairs of mounting holes 58, 60 are provided on each side plate 40. The first and second pairs of mounting holes 58, 60 are arranged have the same separation distance as the first and second pairs of mounting holes 34, 36 of the oil cooler 12. A first bracket 62 is mounted to the first pair of mounting holes 34 of the oil cooler 12 and first pair of mounting holes 58 of the radiator 14 by fasteners. A second bracket 64 is mounted to the second pair of mounting holes 36 of the oil cooler 12 and the second pair of mounting holes 60 the radiator 14 by fasteners. When assembled, the exit face 28 of the oil cooler 12 is arranged adjacent to and upstream of the inlet face 48 of the radiator 14. An axial separation distance exists between the exit face 28 of the oil cooler 12 and the inlet face 48 of the radiator 14. The

5

side plates **40** each comprise a flange **66** provided with fastener holes for securing the radiator **14** to a vehicle so as to secure the heat exchanging apparatus **10** thereto.

Each charge air cooler **16** comprises an inlet nozzle **72** and an outlet nozzle **70**. The inlet nozzle **72** from one of the charge air coolers **16** is arranged to be connected to an air supply line from a vehicle turbo charger. The outlet nozzle **70** from the other charge air cooler **16** is arranged to be connected to an engine air supply line. The other outlet **70** and inlet **72** nozzles of the charge air coolers **16** are interconnected by a pipe **74**. The charge air coolers **16** are thus interconnected in series. Each charge air cooler **16** comprises a core arranged intermediate opposing side plates **76**. The core comprises a series of tubes arranged to direct charge air between the inlet **72** and outlet **70** nozzles. A series of fins are arranged intermediate the tubes so as to direct ambient air therearound in use. Each charge air cooler **16** comprises an inlet face **78** and an exit face **80**. The charge air coolers **16** are rotated inwards such that the inlet faces **78** form an acute angle with respect to the exit face **50** of the radiator **14**. The charge air coolers **16** are symmetrically arranged about an imaginary flow axis through the radiator **14**. The angle θ of the inlet faces **78** of the charge air coolers **16** is about 20° with respect to the exit face **50** of the radiator **14**. The charge air coolers **16** are both arranged to overlap a sectional space envelope bounded by the periphery of the radiator **14** so that the majority of their area overlaps the sectional space envelope.

The cowl **18** comprises a primary inlet **84** forming an inlet to a converging portion **86**. The converging portion **86** of the cowl is at an angle α of 16° with respect to the exit face **50** of the radiator **14**. The primary inlet **84** surrounds the exit face **50** of the radiator **14**. The cowl **18** also has two secondary inlets **88** arranged at opposing sides of the cowl **18** and at the termination of the converging portion. The secondary inlets **88** are arranged to surround the exit faces **80** of the charge air coolers **16**. The cowl **18** forms a box-like structure downstream of the secondary inlets **88** having an end face provided with a circular aperture **90**. The circular aperture **90** is arranged to surround the axial fan **19**. The cowl **18** is mounted to the side plates **40** of the radiator.

In operation, the fan **19** rotates so as to create a negative pressure within the cowl **18**. Ambient air located at the ambient inlet volume upstream of the inlet face **78** of each charge air cooler **16** is drawn through the core of the charge air coolers **16** as a result of the pressure differential. Similarly, ambient air located in the ambient inlet volume upstream of the inlet face **26** of the oil cooler is drawn through the core of the oil cooler **12**, through the exit face **28** of the oil cooler to the axial separation space between the oil cooler **12** and the radiator **14**. The air exiting the oil cooler **12** continues through the inlet face **48**, the core, and the exit face **50** of the radiator. The air exiting the radiator **14** is drawn towards the fan **19** and is directed around the charge air coolers **16** by the converging portion **86** of the cowl **18**. The inlet faces **78** of the charge air coolers **16** are thus isolated from the air exiting the radiator **14** by the cowl **18**. The air passing through the respective cores of the heat exchangers extracts heat from the high temperature fluids within each of the heat exchangers of the heat exchanging apparatus **10**.

Thus, the air from the oil cooler **12** and radiator **14** does not pass through the charge air coolers **16**, which instead receives ambient air and so can work more effectively. Because the charge air coolers **16** receive ambient air, they can be smaller allowing a gap between them for air flow for the radiator **14** and oil cooler **12**. The apparatus does not have to be wider than the known apparatus, because the converging portion **86** of the cowl **18** directs ambient air in behind the charge air

6

coolers **16** to reach them. The overall depth of the apparatus from front to back is much the same as the depth of the known apparatus of FIG. 1. The angling of the charge air coolers **16** means that the depth is not increased much. Each heat exchanger receives air which has been through at most only one other heat exchanger. Two heat exchangers receive air which has been through no other heat exchanger of the apparatus, in other words, ambient air.

The oil cooler **12**, the radiator **14**, and the charge air coolers **16** are all fabricated in a conventional manner. Sheet aluminium is preferably used to form each heat exchanger. However, the header tank may be formed from plastic.

The angle θ of the inlet face of the CACs **16** with respect to the exit face of the radiator is described in the first embodiment as 20° . The angle α of the fan cowl with respect to the exit face of the radiator is described in the first embodiment as 16° . The angle θ of the inlet face of the CACs with respect to the exit face of the radiator may vary within the range of 0° to 90° . The angle α of the fan cowl with respect to the exit face of the radiator would vary as a result of the change in orientation of the CACs. Embodiments 2 and 3 below are intended to illustrate two of the possible modifications available to a skilled person when using the full range of CAC orientation as described hereinabove.

FIGS. 7 to 9 show a second embodiment of the heat exchanging apparatus **110**. The second embodiment is similar to the first embodiment and only the differences from the first embodiment will be described. Those features in common with the first embodiment share the same reference numerals prefixed with a 1.

The angle θ of the inlet faces **178** of the charge air coolers **116** is about 90° with respect to the exit face **150** of the radiator **114**. A pair of flow diverters **171** are provided at the inlet to the cowl **118** to imitate the diverging portion **86** of the cowl **18** of the first embodiment. The CACs **116** are within the sectional envelope of the radiator **114**. This minimises the space occupied by the heat exchanging apparatus **110**. Accordingly, the angle α of the flow diverters **171** with respect to the exit face **150** of the radiator **114** is about 25° . A further modification of the second embodiment with respect to the first is that the pipe **74** interconnecting the two CACs **116** has been replaced by a charge air tank **169**.

FIG. 10 shows a third embodiment of the heat exchanging apparatus **210**. The third embodiment is similar to the first embodiment and only the differences from the first embodiment will be described. Those features in common with the first embodiment share the same reference numerals prefixed with a 2.

The angle θ of the inlet faces **278** of the charge air coolers **216** is about 0° with respect to the exit face **250** of the radiator **214**. The angle α of the converging portion **286**, formed by the flow diverters **271**, of the cowl **218** with respect to the exit face **250** of the radiator **214** is changed accordingly, to 30° .

FIGS. 11 and 12 show a heat exchanging apparatus **310** in a fourth embodiment of the invention. The fourth embodiment is similar to the first and only the differences from the first embodiment will be described. Those features in common with the first embodiment share the same reference numerals prefixed with a 3.

The inlet nozzles **372** of the charge air coolers **316** are arranged at the top of the heat exchanging apparatus **310**. The outlet nozzles **370** are arranged at the bottom of the heat exchanging apparatus **110**. The inlet nozzles **372** are connected together by an inlet pipe **373**. The outlet nozzles **370** are connected together by an outlet pipe **377**. The inlet pipe **373** comprises an inlet port **375** arranged to be connected to an air supply line from a turbo charger. The outlet pipe **377**

7

comprises an outlet port **379** arranged to be connected to an engine air supply line. The charge air coolers **316** are thus arranged in parallel with one another. Operationally, the charge air experiences a pressure drop when passing through the charge air cooler **316** core during cooling. Diverting the charge air across two parallel charge air coolers **316** such that the two charge air streams experience the same pressure drop results in the same amount of cooling. Dividing the flow into two effectively increases the flow area and at the same time reduces the flow distance.

FIGS. **13** and **14** show a heat exchanging apparatus **410** in a fifth embodiment of the invention. The fifth embodiment is similar to the first and only the differences from the first embodiment will be described. Those features in common with the first embodiment share the same reference numeral prefixed with a 4.

The heat exchanging apparatus **410** comprises three charge air coolers **416**. Each charge air cooler **416** is arranged substantially perpendicular to the exit face **450** of the radiator **414**. One of the three charge air coolers **416** is arranged at the top of the heat exchanging apparatus **410**. The other two charge air coolers **416** are arranged at either side and towards the top of the heat exchanging apparatus **410**. Two charge air cooling tanks **481** are provided; one connecting the top charge air cooler **416** to one of the side charge air coolers **416**, the other connecting the top charge air cooler **416** to the charge air cooler **416** at the other side. The three charge air coolers **216** are thus interconnected in series. An inlet nozzle **472** and an outlet nozzle **470** are provided on the opposing side charge air coolers **416**. The inlet face **478** of each of the charge air coolers **416** is directed away from the heat exchanging apparatus **410**. The exit face **480** of each of the charge air coolers **416** is located internal to the cowl **418**. The cowl **418** in this third embodiment comprises a single inlet. The single inlet surrounds the exit faces **480** of the three charge air coolers **416** and the radiator **414**. The three charge air coolers **416** are mounted directly to the radiator **414**.

The ambient air inlet volume for the oil cooler **412** is located in front of the oil cooler inlet face **426**. The ambient air inlet volume for the charge air coolers **416** is arranged above and to the sides of the heat exchanging apparatus **410**. The negative pressure internal to the cowl **418** draws ambient air through the oil cooler **412** and radiator **414** as well as through the charge air coolers **416**. In contrast to the first and second embodiments, the ambient inlet volume of the charge air coolers **416** is separated from the air exiting the exit face of the radiator **414** by means of the orientation of the charge air cooler **416** with respect to the radiator **414** rather than being isolated by the cowl **418**.

It will be appreciated that there are some alternatives to the features described in the aforementioned embodiments. All of the embodiments described hereinabove describe a heat exchanging apparatus **10** having a first heat exchanger comprising an oil cooler **12**, a second heat exchanger comprising a radiator **14**, and two or more charge air coolers **16** forming a third heat exchanger. The selection of those particular heat exchangers is particularly relevant to a heavy vehicle such as a tractor. However, those particular heat exchangers could be replaced by other similar heat exchangers if the heat exchanging apparatus **10** is incorporated onto another vehicle using other types of heat exchangers.

The axial fan **19** has been described as drawing air through each of the heat exchangers. In contrast, an axial fan **19** arranged to push, or force, air through the heat exchangers could also be used by positive pressure.

The charge air coolers **16** have been described as overlapping the sectional envelope defined by the periphery of the

8

radiator **14**. In an alternative arrangement, the charge air coolers **16** are arranged within the sectional envelope defined by the periphery of the radiator **14** so that the radiator **14** is the outermost part of the heat exchanging apparatus **10** perpendicular to an imaginary air flow axis. This arrangement is advantageous since it minimises the effective lateral space envelope.

The interconnection of the charge air coolers is defined above as being in series or parallel. Charge air cooler tanks or pipes may be used where appropriate for either arrangement.

The invention claimed is:

1. A heat exchanging apparatus, comprising;

a first heat exchanger arranged to allow ambient air to pass therethrough;

a second heat exchanger adjacent the first heat exchanger and arranged to allow air exiting the first heat exchanger to pass therethrough;

a third heat exchanger comprising two or more interconnected heat exchanging cores wherein each core is arranged to allow ambient air to pass therethrough; and a cowl arranged to direct the flow through the heat exchangers; wherein

the cowl is arranged to isolate the cores of the third heat exchanger so that only ambient air passes therethrough.

2. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the cowl includes at least one portion which extends from the outer edge of the second heat exchanger to the inner edge of a third heat exchanger core.

3. The apparatus of claim **2**, wherein the said portion is at an angle in the range 20° to 60° to the adjacent inlet or outlet face of the second heat exchanger.

4. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein one of the first and second heat exchangers comprises an oil cooler.

5. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein one of the first and second heat exchangers comprises a radiator.

6. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the first and second heat exchangers comprise an oil cooler and a radiator.

7. The apparatus of claim **6**, wherein the oil cooler is upstream of the radiator.

8. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein each core of the third heat exchanger comprises a Charge Air Cooler.

9. The apparatus of claim **8**, wherein the Charge Air Coolers are interconnected by charge air cooling connecting tanks.

10. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein cores of the third heat exchanger are arranged adjacent an inlet or outlet surface of the first and second heat exchangers.

11. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the two or more cores of the third heat exchanger are interconnected in parallel.

12. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the two or more cores of the third heat exchanger are interconnected in series.

13. The apparatus of claim **1**, further comprising a fan for directing air through the arrangement of heat exchangers.

14. The apparatus of claim **13** wherein the fan is an axial fan.

15. The apparatus of claim **13**, wherein the fan is arranged to push air through the heat exchangers.

16. The apparatus of claim **13**, wherein the fan is arranged to draw air through the heat exchangers.

17. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the second heat exchanger is arranged substantially parallel to the first heat exchanger.

18. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the two or more cores of the third heat exchanger are arranged symmetrically about an air flow direction through the first and second heat exchangers.

9

19. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the two or more cores of the third heat exchanger are arranged at an angle in the range 0° to 90° with respect to the second heat exchanger.

20. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the two or more cores of the third heat exchanger are arranged at an acute angle with respect to the second heat exchanger.

21. The apparatus of claim 20, wherein the angle of the two or more cores of the third heat exchanger with respect to the second heat exchanger is in the range from 10° to 40°.

22. The apparatus of claim 20, wherein the angle of the two or more cores of the third heat exchanger with respect to the second heat exchanger is about 20°.

23. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the two or more cores of the third heat exchanger are substantially perpendicular to the second heat exchanger.

24. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the third heat exchanger comprises three interconnected cores.

10

25. The apparatus claim 24, wherein, one of the three cores is arranged at a top and the second and third cores of the third heat exchanger are arranged at sides of the second heat exchanger.

26. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the second heat exchanger defines a sectional space envelope bounded by its periphery, and wherein the third heat exchanger overlaps said sectional space envelope.

27. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the second heat exchanger defines a sectional space envelope bounded by its periphery, and wherein a majority of an area of the third heat exchanger overlaps said sectional space envelope.

28. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the second heat exchanger defines a sectional space envelope bounded by its periphery, and wherein the third heat exchanger is arranged within said sectional space envelope.

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

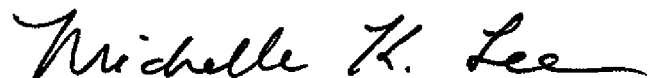
PATENT NO. : 9,243,846 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 14/448219
DATED : January 26, 2016
INVENTOR(S) : Craig Cummins et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Title Page, item (54), and in the Specification, Column 1, Line 1, "HEAT EXCHANGING APPARATUS" should be --HEAT EXCHANGING APPARATUS--.

Signed and Sealed this
Twenty-sixth Day of April, 2016

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Michelle K. Lee". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of each name being capitalized and prominent.

Michelle K. Lee
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office